

# POCAHONTAS TIMES.

This Paper is Devoted Especially to the Interests of the Farming Class.

VOL. 11, NO. 37.

MARLINTON, WEST VIRGINIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 5, 1894.

\$1.50 PER ANNUM

## Official Directory of Pocahontas County

Judge of Circuit Court, A. N. Campbell.  
 Prosecuting Attorney, L. M. McClintic.  
 Sheriff, J. C. Arbogast.  
 Deputy Sheriff, Robt. K. Barns.  
 Clerk of Court, S. L. Brown.  
 Clerk of Court, J. H. Patterson.  
 Assessor, C. O. Arbogast.  
 Com'r's Co. Ct. (C. E. Beard, G. M. Kee, Amos Barlow.)  
 Co. Surveyor, Geo. Baxter.  
 Coroner, Geo. P. Moore.

### THE COURTS.

Circuit Court convenes on the first Tuesday in April, 3rd Tuesday in June and 3rd Tuesday in October.  
 County Court convenes on the 1st Tuesday in January, March, October, and second Tuesday in July July is levy term.

**N. C. McNEIL,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.**  
 Marlinton, West Va.

Will practice in the Courts of Pocahontas and adjoining Counties, and in the Court of Appeals of the State of West Virginia.

**L. M. McCLINTIC,**  
**Attorney-at-Law,**  
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas and adjoining counties and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

**H. S. RUCKER,**  
**Atty.-at-Law & Notary Public,**  
 Huntersville, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Pocahontas county and in the Supreme court of Appeals.

**J. W. ARBUCKLE,**  
**Attorney-at-Law,**  
 Lewisburg, W. Va.

Will practice in the courts of Greenbrier and Pocahontas counties. Prompt attention given to claims for collection in Pocahontas county.

**W. A. BRATTON,**  
**ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,**  
 Marlinton, W. Va.

Prompt and careful attention given to all legal business.

**A. ANDREW PRICE,**  
**Attorney-at-law.**  
 MARLINTON, W. VA.

Will be found at Times Office.

**D. O. J. CAMPBELL,**

**DENTIST,**  
 Monterey, Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County, at least, twice a year. The exact date of his visits will appear in this paper.

**D. J. H. WEYMOUTH,**  
**RESIDENT DENTIST,**  
 Beverly, W. Va.

Will visit Pocahontas County every Spring and Fall. The exact date of each visit will appear in THE TIMES.

**J. M. CUNNINGHAM, M. D.,**  
**PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.**

Office next door to H. A. Yeager's Hotel. Residence opposite Hotel. All calls promptly answered.

**C. J. ELLIOTT,**  
**BUILDER.**

Mill-wright & Carpenter. Drafts and specifications furnished on application.

**J. B. McNEILL,**  
**AUCTIONEER,**  
 BUCKEYE, W. VA.

Four miles below Marlinton. Business of this kind attended to anywhere in the State. Good reference.

**C. B. Swecker,**  
**Gen'l Auctioneer and**  
**Real-estate Ag't**

Is all Coal, Mineral and Timber land. Furnas and Town lots a specialty. 21 years in the business. Correspondence solicited. Reference furnished. P. O. — Inimore, W. Va. or Alexander, W. Va.

## ODDS AND ENDS ABOUT MARLINTON.

Some have doubted the veracity of the statement, made in last week's paper, that the first inhabitant of the place lived in a hollow sycamore tree for one winter, but they have no reason to doubt the legend. Until very recent years there was to be seen here a tree large enough to accommodate a man with sleeping quarters, and in the memory of old inhabitants there existed three or four such trees. There is reasonable doubt, however, which one was originally occupied by the hunter Sewell. The last one to go was one at the mouth of the Kee Run, which the writer cut down with a few strokes of the axe. The entrance of the hollow was about ten feet high and the roof sloped back to the ground.

He remembers shooting off the head of a blacksnake which was up this tree, with an old mountain rifle, but that is another story, and one he does not insist on being believed. This tree's trunk was simply a shell and having a heavy top, got very tottery at last and it was a mercy to put it out of its misery.

Anyway, we would like to believe that the first settler of the county used this novel shelter from the winter's storms, with no rent to pay, which is a custom our citizens are too familiar with.

The confluence of the streams here made this a particularly good place for the followers of the chase. The bear that got up before the dogs made an out and out honest bolt for his life going straight up and down hills, and knowing the country better than a book, he was sure to come down the point of the ridge east of the mouth of Knapp's (or Nap's) Creek and up the opposite mountain side, or the reverse, as he might be making for Webster or Bath according as his nose was turned.

With a deer, the sound of the dogs caused it to seek the water and it would come to the creek or river at certain "stands," as infallibly as if it was obeying a law from which there should be no variance. A man may live here a long time now and escape being run over by a deer, but in those days, in corn husking time, a gun lay near the husker, who kept his head up, looking out for deer, so much, that his work was mechanically done, often, and while it was well husked the corn would be scattered over a wide area of ground.

The place has too much life about it now for deer to come and graze in the wheat fields, and for some years they seem to have gradually disappeared, until it was quite possible to find a house without a gun with a "deer load" in it, before the town was built.

The boys to day have to be satisfied with a fox chase, or the catching of an occasional raccoon or other. The duck hunting here is really excellent, as are also the ducks that may be killed.

Since the beginning of the new era the town has become the county seat, after the hardest fought contest in the history of the county. In those former times, of which we are speaking, the idea of removal was advanced in a debating society then in being, which met at the school-house on Friday evenings, as is the time honored custom of such incubators of eloquence. The question was discussed and the point made that the place was more centrally located than Huntersville and as the defenders of that

town spoke very much against their natural propensities of acquisition it was settled that same time that the court house should be built here and at a place not more than a hundred yards from where the foundation is now laid, it was to have been upon the bluff at the foot of which the building is being erected, it may be said to have been, in a good many things, a better site than the one chosen.

In those days, the "centre of the county" was shifted from one point to another, until Edray seemed to have established her claim satisfactorily.

It remained for Forest Moore, now Judge Moore, of Clifton Forge, to declare that "Quince Poage's hog pen" was the centre of the county, and there it has evidently stayed, as he showed conclusively then that he had ascertained its whereabouts. At least his research had made his argument unanswerable on this point.

Well, if Marlinton is to lose the distinction of being the geographical center of the county, we must sincerely hope that said center will not be routed from its present quarters soon, to be driven from pillar to post, seeking another resting place and finding none.

At Marlinton the ways converge so as to render it a crossing place for man as well as beast. On Mr. George Kee's land there is a well worn Indian pony trail on which relics have been found.

The two turnpike roads of the county, with the exception of the Staunton and Parkersburg pike, which would have come by here except for lobbyists, meet at this place, and the State of Virginia built the really good bridge here in 1851, which miraculously escaped being burnt in war times. Our old citizens firmly believe that it would have been burned if there had been a man bad enough to set fire to such a noble structure.

Before the bridge was built various fords were used, but the Marlin Ford was especially noted for its softness. It is about half a mile above the bridge and is a terror to our river pilots.

Before concluding this disjointed narration we will say that we want to get into print a lot of folk-lore dear to the heart of Pocahontas people, and if we print what we ought not to have printed or do things we ought to have left undone, the injured party has his remedy.

There is much that should be preserved in some other form than that of mere memories, which too soon find their resting place in the graves of their owners.

## THE IRON DEPOSITS

in West Virginia, have not yet attracted much attention. Perhaps one reason for this is that the regions supposed to be richest in this mineral are not accessible to the railroads. In Pocahontas and Greenbrier counties there is a mountain range something like forty miles in extent, filled with workable veins of red fossil, red shale, and intermitting pipe ores, which are claimed to be equal in quality and quantity to the ores of East Tennessee. With the extension of the Camden system of railroads to Marlinton in Pocahontas county, and the Warm Springs branch of the Chesapeake and Ohio railroad to the same town, under an agreement already entered into between these two roads, we may expect an early development of this iron region.—*Ex-Gov. Fleming at Pittsburg.*

## WHEN IS A LIBEL SUIT JUSTIFIABLE?

Maximilian von Harden, the Editor of the *Zukunft*, Berlin, has on several occasions been prosecuted for libel. In Germany, such prosecution does not necessarily emanate from the individual whose reputation is supposed to have been injured by some passage in a newspaper or magazine article. When public officials are attacked unjustly as private individuals by any publication, it is the duty of the State Prosecutor of the district in which the offending publication is issued to proceed against the Editor.

Von Harden has in several instances been pronounced not guilty in the courts; at other times, he has escaped with a nominal fine.— Sometimes the judges have even declared that his writings "breathe nothing but the highest patriotism." Commenting upon his latest experience of this kind, when he was fined 30 marks, \$7.50, for an alleged libel upon Chancellor von Caprivi, von Harden, in the *Zukunft*, February, says:

I think it is perfectly correct, and even needful and useful to the community, that legal complaints should be made in case of libel, especially if it can be proved that assertions have been made which are likely to lower the complainant in the eyes of his fellow citizens, I do not acknowledge the right of the Press to make such untrue assertions; but neither do I acknowledge that the State Prosecutors, under cover of their official position, have a right to insult the accused. When the Press supplies gossip and scandal mongers with such matter as in the case of General Kirchhoff, no punishment is too severe. It would be well for the German authorities to follow the lead of England in this matter; by introducing "colossal" fines. Only when the publishers are hurt very materially in pocket will such insults cease. Imprisonment of the editor has no effect, for it is of little importance to the publishers that the "coolie," hired to represent the editor, is made to live on lentils for a few days. Neither do I think that the men whom we pay our money to administer the affairs of State should be insulted with impunity. Those who publish libels against men in official positions ought to be punished rigorously. But what is a libel? I acknowledge freely that great men are entitled to greater consideration than I. But the courts are hardly able to say who is a great man. I have always been led to believe that we citizens are all equals before the law. A feeling of insult is a very subjective feeling. Earl Caprivi feels insulted by my articles. I feel insulted when a high official talks about things which he evidently does not understand.—

Citizen George Leo von Caprivi is of no importance to me. I have to do only with the responsible official. His honesty of purpose I have always admitted; but I believe that wicked and frivolous statesmen are not half as dangerous to the country as statesmen who are continually duped by their own honest convictions, and I cannot draw the "proper line" in this subjective manner of looking at things, ere this has been clearly pointed out to me. Pleasure and confidence reigned in Troy before the city fell, and if Priam had begun proceedings for libel against Cassandra, that lady would certainly not have come off without a fine of 600 drachmas.—*Literary Digest.*

## A GOOD SIGN.

The earnest important questioning as to the proper relations of wealth and labor, so widely discussed in all industrial centers, seem to point to some such conclusion as this:

The existence of wealth is morally right, something necessary and good, but it may be abused. For the present millionaires though dangerous are never the less desirable. Their chief sin of commission is extravagance, and their chief sin of omission is idleness. Hence it is not possible to set the rich against the poor, as hostile classes. The proper distinction should lie between the thrifty rich and poor on one side, and the thriftless rich and poor on the other. Every citizen rich or poor who is industrious works and saves, is a friend to his country, and every man rich or poor who is idle or wasteful is of no advantage to his country, but is a positive enemy to all real prosperity.

When it comes to be understood in this light, we shall see the thrifty bonded in a noble brotherhood, on the principle of living and letting live, promoting the interests of the home and nation, while the drones will be stung with clipped wings out of all social relations.— This seems to be the tendency just now and may it soon realize its results.—*Contributed.*

## THE CONGRESSIONAL CONVENTION. (DEM.)

The Democratic Congressional Committee of this district met at Hinton on March 24. W. J. Brightwell had the proxy of Hon. L. M. McClintic, the member from this county, as press of business prevented his attending.

In selecting the place for holding the convention, G. L. Hayes placed Hinton in nomination, Judge C. P. Snyder nominated Charleston, and J. M. McGrath nominated Bluefield. The vote was taken and Hinton was selected. Wednesday, August 1, 2:30 p.m. was fixed as the time of the convention.

The committee adopted the following:

Each of the following counties in said district shall be entitled to one vote for each 100 Democratic voters and one vote for each fractional part thereof fifty or over, on the basis of the vote cast for President Cleveland, in 1892, namely:

Boone	9	Clay	5
Fayette	22	Greenbrier	23
Kanawha	45	Logan	5
McCowell	6	Mercer	18
Monroe	14	Nicholas	11
Pocahontas	10	Raleigh	10
Summers	16	Upshur	9
Webster	7	Wyoming	6

## A JAPAN CASE.

A somewhat curious case was recently heard in the Osaka Appeal Court. Two farmers of Toyama quarreled; one of them bit the other in the hand, the wound ultimately causing the loss of part of that member. This prevented the injured from cultivating his land, and he had to employ other labor instead. A claim was accordingly made for heavy damages against the biter, and 3,360 yen damages were given, being at the rate of 240 yen per annum for 14 years, the plaintiff being now fifty six, and it being thought reasonable to suppose that he would have been able to till the land until he was seventy.—*The Herald, Kobe, Japan.*